[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1719.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XII.

THE treaty which we have before us is admired by the whole world. To use the language of the old prophet,† "a new thing is seen in the earth." A court quitting that boundary of selfishness which so long had marked the policy of princes, has acted with the wisdom and benevolence of an antient patriarch. Abraham himself, in his agreement with the "sons of Heth" for the cave of Machpelah; or, in his delivering up the spoils rescued from the four kings, to the prince from whom they had been taken, discovered, in the one case, not more uprightness, and, in the other, not more generosity, than has been shewn by France to America in the articles of this treaty. In return for every advantage of a participation of our commerce, she has "weighed" an ample compensation in the freedom of her commerce, "which we shall enjoy without inequality of duty, import or custom." Of these our possessions, which she has in great measure rescued from the king of Britain, she has not been willing to retain a foot of territory. It has been her language, "I will not take any thing that is thine, lest thou shouldest say I have made France rich." Her object single and alone has been to accomplish that which is declared to be the "essential and direct end" of the alliance.

It is declared to be the "essential and direct end" of the alliance to "maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence of these United States, as well in matters of government as commerce."* That it is so in spirit as well as in profession, is evident from the treaty. There is no other object which the wit of man can fix upon as proposed by it. It is not the guarantee of territory on our part to France, the restriction of commerce to her shores, the payment of a subsidy, nor, on her part, is it even the ambition of superior interest in our councils for the war. The "cause" is "common" and our councils equal. "His majesty of France and the United States are to aid each other mutually with their good offices, their councils and their force, according to the exigencies of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies."

That the independence of the states is the sole and simple object of France is evident from her councils. Why was it that she used her whole interest with the emperor, whose sister is the queen of France, and with the king of Prussia, who is her old and natural ally, to bring them to a compromise of differences relative to the succession of Bavaria, but, that by preventing a general war upon the continent, in which it was not impossible but that she might be distantly engaged, she might have it in her power to attend solely to the requisition of the states and to draw forth her whole resources in a naval war. She could propose to herself advantages from a general war upon the continent; for, as she is allied to Sweden and to Prussia, and by consanguinity and marriage with almost every power of Europe, in the general conflagration, she could hope to snatch Hanover and any of the German principalities favouring to England, and make interest sufficient to be suffered to retain them by consent of all. But these advantages which she might propose she easily rejected, and employed her whole skill in the most refined but just policy to allay debates, and conciliate peace.

That our independence is her great object is evident moreover, from the actual operations of her arms. The first expedition of her fleet under count d'Estaing was to these coasts, where she hoped, by co-operating with general Washington, to strike an effectual blow, and reduce the enemy to reason. Had extension of dominion been her object, she would have ordered this fleet to the West-Indies, where she would have had the earliest opportunity of attacking those islands unapprised, unprepared, undefended. She would have taken easily every island which has since cost her time, men and money to reduce. Had she chosen to make her conquests in another quarter, she would have sailed to the banks of Newfoundland, where the British vessels on the coast, and the fish drying on the banks, would have been an easy prey; and every island and possession in that quarter would have been added to St. Pierre and Miquelon, and made a part of the dominion of his most Christian Majesty; or she would have early sent her course to the shores of Africa, and reduced the British settlements on the river Senegal and along the whole gold coast, where the miserable inhabitants should no longer rake the soil for that dust which must supply the treasury of Britain, and enable her to wage a future war; or the fleet of France, passing every shore of Africa and turning round the cape, might have sailed to the East-Indies, not only to prevent the fall of Pondicherry, but to reduce the garrisons and settlements on every point of land and every island on that continent, and to turn the whole of the East-India trade, which is the source of the wealth of nations, into her own hands. But neglecting these objects, she fitted out the Count with twelve ships of the line for the Delaware, with a view to surprise the fleet of the enemy in that river, and by co-operating with general Washington, to reduce the British force to a capitulation, and by one masterly and bold stroke to put an end to the war, and establish the independence of the states at once. Disappointed in this hope by the tediousness of the voyage, previous advice of the destination of the fleet having been received by the enemy, and afterwards unsuccessful by reason of the storm, and obliged to refit in the harbour of Boston, the enemy were reinforced, and it became advisable, both for the conveniency of our commerce and to distress the enemy, to draw off to the West Indies where most vulnerable, as we have already hinted, they would most sensibly feel damage, and from whence, should an opportunity present itself, it might be convenient to return to attack their fleets upon our coasts or to block them up in any of our harbours. Thus in every expedition and manœuvre of the fleets of our ally, and in every operation of her arms, it is evident that the only thing proposed by her is, to reduce the enemy to reason, and the acknowledgment of our independence.

The powers of Europe are sensible of this, and hence it is that they have given no interruption to the views of France in the course of this debate. It is their interest that our empire, which constituted a main foundation of the British grandeur, should be dismembered from it; and that our commerce, which had been restricted to her shores, should be detached and left free and open to the whole world. They, as well as France, had felt the triumph of the British flag waving with haughty tyranny on every sea; they, as well as France, had seen, with an unwilling eye, the commerce of a great part of the western world concentered to the shores of Britain. It was equally the interest of the powers of Europe, to reduce the one and to share the other. It only remained to be considered, who it was that would undertake to step forth and to strike the first blow. France alone had it in her power to do what the others, singly, dared not to attempt, and what, combinedly they were not willing to propose; but our independence was the only object which, consistent with their own interests, they could propose; and France, in effecting this, labours for the whole of Europe. In this case will they be disposed to obstruct her measures? It would be to contravene their own advantage and resist their own hopes. It has been shewn to be an argument of the uprightness of the views of France in her conduct to America, that our enemies, the British ministry and parliament, have not been able to assign a single article in the treaty, into which she has entered with us, as unequal or invidious; it will also be an argument of the uprightness and the just views of this kingdom, that the powers of Europe, whose ministers are at her court, and who have the best intelligence of every measure and of every counsel, are fully satisfied with her intentions; and Britain has not been able, as is acknowledged by lord North in the house of commons, to form an alliance with one of these powers; for even Russia, from whom he most expected it, is unwilling to make the least engagement of this nature. The amity of these powers with France, and that pleasure which they have expressed for her victories, (victories obtained in their behalf, but not at their expence) is a full evidence that they are persuaded of the uprightness of her views, and that her object is not the aggrandisement of herself, but singly and alone, that which is the equal interest of them all—The independence of America.

Our independence will appear to be an object not unworthy of the councils and the arms of France, if we consider, that besides the reduction of the power of Britain, and the sharing of our commerce, it is acquiring to herself immortal honour. What can be more glorious to a nation than to be founder of a young empire, that will one day be the seat of science and the arts, and the rival of the free states of the old world? Men take a pleasure in erecting buildings even of wood and stone, because they are the works of their own hands. But they feel a nobler pleasure in doing good to men. For wood and stone, and the ornament of carved work is dumb, but the mouth of the grateful person shall speak his benefactor's praise. Why is it that Mæcenas of Rome, and the Medici of Italy, and young prince Henry of Portugal, are heard of with so much reputation in the world? It is not so much for any thing they have done in literature or arms, as on account of that patronage which they afforded to men of talents and of virtue. Sir Philip Sidney is described by the writers of his age as the most perfect model of an accomplished gentleman. His praises have been transmitted with advantage to posterity, because, says the historian Hume, "the credit which he possessed with his queen was wholly employed in the encouragement of genius and literature." Why may not a nation as well as an individual find a recompence in the praises consequent upon a generous action? It is the happiness of the deity himself to give life to beings, to see a world starting to existence, and to cause it to improve and to shine before him.

We may believe that a principle of this nature actuated France; for it is the genius of the nation to be taken more with a prospect of honour than a prospect of advantage. Hence it is that she has made such generous exertions in our favour, which it is not probable that any hope of profit could have drawn from her. There is a life and romance in the thought of honour, to which the groveling pursuit of wealth can never rise. France has yet more of the old crusading and heroic spirit than any other power of Europe. I had said in a former paper, that it might have been her natural language to our commissioners at Paris, soliciting attention to the object of their embassy, that "the whole French nation had not taken upon herself a vow of knighthood to go through the earth to rescue fair ladies, and to rid the world of monsters." Nevertheless, I may in truth say, that she has in some measure risen to this character of antient and heroic chivalry. The principles of her conduct towards us are generous, and her exertions have been great, and surpassing common expectation. They resemble the atchievments of the noble knights of St. John of Jerusalem in their expeditions to the holy land.

France, in this cause, has stood forth the champion of Europe, and every power on the continent is disposed to give her due praise. America, whom she has principally engaged by her kind offices, will not be wanting in correspondent feelings of affection. The nation is beloved by us, and every name from that kingdom is received amongst us with honour and respect. The prince, whom we consider as the source of every kind act, is spoken of in America with a degree of enthusiasm to be found only amongst a free people, whose feelings are strong, and whose affections are sincere. Every one must remember with what undisguised sincerity his majesty's birth day was celebrated some time ago among us, when the oldest age was not tardy to behold from windows and balconies the display of fireworks on that occasion; and when the name of LOUIS XVI. was familiar in the mouths of our youngest children. Every one will remember this with pleasure, more especially when he is informed that to all what this prince has already done for us, he has lately added a farther obligation, in offering to guarantee a loan which is now about to be negotiated for the use of these

† *Jeremiah.* * *Article* 11.

ſtates, and at the ſame time to pay the intereſt out of his own privy purſe. This will endear him to America, and has taken away that prejudice, which from the injuries of George III. we had conceived againſt ſovereigns. For when we ſurvey the kind acts of this prince, and conſider what it is in the power of a good man poſſeſſed of great authority to do, we have changed our opinion, and no longer wonder that it was made a part of the bleſſing of Abraham, "and kings ſhall come out of thee."

Our gratulation of his excellency, the miniſter of this nation, juſt arrived amongſt us, is an evidence not leſs of our affection for our ally, than of the ſenſe we entertain of the particular reputation of this gentleman, honourable from his connections, his perſonal worth and capacity; and to be reſpected amongſt us on account of thoſe ſervices rendered us in a diſtant line, though with direct advantage to theſe ſtates, in his able and ſucceſsful negotiations at the court of Bavaria, to compromiſe the differences that had ariſen between the emperor of Germany and ſeveral of the powers of Europe, relative to the ſucceſſion of that Dutchy, debarking on the continent, he has been received at Boſton amongſt that brave, polite and hoſpitable people, with every teſtimony of reſpect which genius could invent and gratitude beſtow. The aſſemblies of the town, the muſes of the college waited on him, and in our vernacular tongue, and in the Latin language expreſſed their love for the alliance, for the prince, for the miniſter, and for the nation. On his journey from the northward, when by a company of light dragoons he had been eſcorted to the camp, a view of univerſal ſatisfaction prevailed amongſt our patriotic ſoldiery: no wonder; for they love the ſervants and the nation whoſe aim it is to fix on a ſolid baſis that liberty for which they have contended. On his approach to this city a company of militia light dragoons, gentlemen of the firſt rank amongſt us, was happy to wait upon the chevalier, and to eſcort him into town. His arrival was announced by a diſcharge of the artillery, and the confederate flag was diſplayed, as on occaſions of particular joy. The day following a noble veſſel, launched from our docks, received, in honour of his excellency, the name of the LUZERNE.

I mention theſe things with pleaſure, as demonſtrative of our affection for the nation, contrary to the inſinuations of our enemies, who have called this an unnatural alliance, and are ready to believe that neceſſity, not love, engages us, and that we are ſtrained up to it by an artificial force, which muſt ſoon break, and leave us once more aſunder; that our affections are no more than cold ceremony, and the gratulations of our voice the meer effort of a common policy, ſuited to the occaſions of the day. A charge of this nature, ſo injurious to our feelings, it is our part by every mark of peaceable reſpect and civility, and every good natured act of kindneſs to the new miniſter and to the nation, to endeavour to diſprove.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

NUMBER XIII.

THERE are two things which I have in view in the courſe of theſe papers: firſt, to explain to the people of America, the terms of our alliance with the court of France, the advantages of that alliance, and at the ſame time the good-will of the nation to our cauſe: ſecond, to bear witneſs for my countrymen that we are not inſenſible of the equality of theſe terms, of theſe advantages, and at the ſame time of the good-will of the nation to our cauſe.

The taſk is agreeable, and I hope it will be uſeful, becauſe while I explain what we owe to the juſt and equal policy of France, I ſhall excite our gratitude; and while to France I bear witneſs of the grateful feelings of my countrymen, I ſhall ſecure the continuance of her friendſhip, and prompt her to farther acts of generoſity and kindneſs in our favour.

Generoſity, paradoxical as it may appear, does not always and certainly produce gratitude; but gratitude always and invariably calls forth generoſity. The reaſon is, that the man who has received a favour conſiders himſelf as in debt and ſhuns his creditor; but the man who has done a favour, and meets with a recompence in the full and ſincere thanks of the perſon ſo obliged, from his own ſelf-love will be diſpoſed to confer a farther obligation. Therefore, while I ſhew to France the perfect and juſt ſenſe which the people of this country entertain of the honeſty of her intentions, and the greatneſs of her exertions, I ſhall contribute to haſten the ſigning of theſe, and to add force to her determination to carry through the war, and [illegible] theſe ſtates in liberty on an equal [illegible] foundation. For it may happen, what I do expect, that theſe papers, though not from the merit, yet from the nature of them, may be tranſlated into her own elegant and fine language; and in this caſe, ſhe will have my evidence, that theſe people, who breathe the air that blows from the Apalachian mountains, and who drink the ſtreams that iſſue from their ſides, have warm gratitude for her good-will to our cauſe, and are diſpoſed to be ſenſible of the greatneſs of her exertions in ſupport of it.

Her exertions have been great, and we ſhall be ſenſible of this, if we conſider her loſſes in the late wars, and the low ſtate to which ſhe was reduced. Virtue is eminent, in proportion to the difficulty which it overcomes; and generoſity is great, in proportion to the ability of thoſe who exhibit it.

France, at the commencement of the reign of her preſent ſovereign, was not what ſhe was in the age of Charlemagne, when, like an iron bar, ſhe was lifted up and ſmote every power of Europe. She was not what ſhe was under Henry IVth, when, though harraſſed by internal wars, and the power of Spain, yet her conſtitution, vigorous and ſtrong, braved every hardſhip. She was not what ſhe was under Louis XIVth, when it was impoſſible to mark every circumſtance of conqueſt, and the innumerable multitude of battles extinguiſhed their glory. Theſe very conqueſts and battles drew upon her the jealouſy of the powers of Europe, and the ſuſpicion of aſpiring to univerſal monarchy. This ſuſpicion brought againſt her the whole force of Italy, and Holland, and Germany, and England. Waſted by her conflict with theſe powers, ſhe has endeavoured to repair her ſtrength, and has ſought peace; but the injuries of Britain has made it neceſſary for her to engage in two fatal wars, by which her whole naval force has been deſtroyed. She has been at all times inferior to Britain on the ſea, owing to her ſituation, which does not render it ſo abſolutely neceſſary for her to live upon the water as her neighbour; but in the late wars her loſſes have been particularly great, and almoſt her whole marine has become a prey to the power of that iſland. In the war of 1741, out of thirty-four ſhips of the line ſitted out in the weſtern ſeas, which made the greater part of her maritime force, ſhe had but one remaining. At the concluſion of the peace, by the treaty of Paris, in the year 1763, her fleets returned home greatly broken and deſtroyed, from almoſt every quarter of the globe. Yet, though but juſt recovering from theſe loſſes, did ſhe venture once more to brave the power of Britain, and in behalf of America, to riſk the fleet, which by great induſtry ſhe had got together. Undiſmayed at the great power of her rival, ſhe took us by the hand, even though the boldeſt threats were thrown out againſt her, if ſhe ſhould undertake to do it. Lord Sandwich told the marquis Noailles, juſt before he preſented his memorial to the court of Britain, that there were forty-five ſhips of the line in commiſſion in the docks of England, and that in a day or two there would be ſix more. To theſe France had but thirty-four to oppoſe; and though ſhe, as well as Europe, did not doubt but that the power of Britain was indeed great and formidable, yet ſhe had the reſolution to engage in our debate. She has engaged, and her exertions have been ſuch as to aſtoniſh Europe. Ships have been built, fleets have been ſitted out, and a naval force has been raiſed, as it were by the power of magic. England, to whom it was greatly unexpected, and to whom it was hoſtile, has been particularly ſtruck with it. Like the Vizir, in the oriental tale, who ſaw the caſtle raiſed by the Genii, ſhe has been diſpoſed to rub her eyes and to look again, to ſee whether the ray on the viſual nerve might not have given her a falſe information. She has been convinced that it was actually a fleet, and admiral Keppel met by the count d'Orvilliers, and returning home with his ſhattered ſhips, put it paſt diſpute, that France was to be reckoned upon the ſeas. The count d'Eſtaing, victorious over admiral Byron, off the iſland of Grenada, has made it the height of folly to quarrel with Britain to call it any more in queſtion.

When I ſpeak of France as greatly [illegible]ed in the end of the reign of Louis XIV. and in the courſe of the ſucceeding reign, I do not mean to ſay that ſhe was not ſtill, by land, the moſt powerful of the European nations. Like a youth of great bodily ſtrength and depending on it, ſhe had expoſed herſelf, and her conſtitution had been waſted, but ſhe has recovered health, not by the empiric preſcription of borrowing money, as has been the expedient of Great-Britain, but by the regimen of good œconomy in her finances, and by the temperate exerciſe of agriculture and of commerce. Britain has been greatly waſted in her former wars; but to ſupply herſelf ſhe has had recourſe to the temporary expedient of borrowing money from her ſubjects and from foreign powers. By this means ſhe has kept up an appearance of health in the midſt of weakneſs; but the hectic bloom of her complexion beſpeaks her in the laſt ſtage of a conſumed tabes. In the opinion of her beſt phyſicians, ſhe has not long to live, and though freſh air and cheerful company may add a few moments to her date, yet they cannot poſſibly reſtore her. A national bankruptcy muſt ſhortly happen, and when it does happen, it muſt bring ſome great revolution with it. France, on the other hand, is recovered wholly, and begins to taſte the ſweets of perfect health and ſtrength. In the great object of our independence, having freed herſelf from the inſulting tyranny of Britain, and having gained the confidence of other powers and the veneration of a new empire, ſhe will be at liberty to cultivate peace, and with the mellowed ſpirit of a wiſe man, who has ſeen the changes of the world, ſhe, as a nation, will conduct herſelf on the principles of true philoſophy, which is to ſeek her own happineſs in making others happy.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

ANNAPOLIS, *December 17.*

A LIST of continental agents, licenſed by the Governor and Council to purchaſe in this ſtate for the American army, agreeable to the act of aſſembly for the more effectual preventing foreſtalling and engroſſing, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

1779. Aug. 26. PATRICK EWING, Cecil county, aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Sept. 3. Henry Hollingſworth, Cecil, deputy quarter-maſter-general for the eaſtern ſhore.

Sept. 7. James Calhoun, Baltimore, deputy quarter-maſter-general for the weſtern ſhore.

Sept. 10. Ephraim Blaine, deputy commiſſary-general of purchaſes in the army of the United ſtates.

Conrod Theodore Wederſtrandt, aſſiſtant deputy commiſſary of purchaſes for Queen-Anne's, Talbot, and below.

Nathaniel Potter, ditto, for Caroline.

Richard Dallam, ditto, for Harford.

Robert Buchanan, ditto, for Baltimore.

Thomas Richardſon, ditto, for Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, and St. Mary's.

George Murdock, ditto, for Frederick.

Moſes Rawlings, ditto, for Waſhington.

Sept. 13. Charles Beatty, deputy quarter-maſter-general for Frederick.

Sept. 14. Richard Butler, deputy quarter-maſter ditto.

Nicholas Ticæ, ditto, for ditto.

Sept. 17. Henry Wright, jun. aſſiſtant deputy forage-maſter-general for all the counties of the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate except Cecil.

John Greer, aſſiſtant deputy quarter-maſter-general for the lower part of Frederick and upper part of Baltimore counties.

Henry Shryock, ditto, for Waſhington.

David Poe, ditto, for Baltimore.

Oct. 20. Joſeph Ford, aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes for St. Mary's and Calvert counties.

21. Levin Spedding, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Nicholas Goldſborough, ditto.

John Caile Harriſon, ditto.

George Dawſon, ditto.

Robert Walter, ditto.

Aquila Brown, ditto.

28. James Martin, ditto.

William Horſey, ditto.

Paid

Levin Handy, deputy assistant commissary of purchases.
Novemb. 19. William Wright, ditto, Queen-Anne's county.
Jacob Giles, jun. assistant commissary of purchases, Harford.
William Lyles, ditto, Prince-George's.
Nov. 30. Benjamin Chambers, deputy quarter-master-general of forage, for Dorchester, Worcester, and Somerset.
James Hindman, deputy assistant commissary of purchases for Talbot.
James Sulivane, ditto, for Dorchester county.
Dec. 11. Walter Hanson, deputy assistant commissary of purchases for Charles county.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Dec. 15, 1779.

ORDERED, That 180 copies of the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, *an act to make the bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly and resolves of the late conventions, a legal tender in all cases*, with the endorsements thereon, be immediately printed, and ten copies thereof be sent to each of the counties of this state; and that the same be printed in the Maryland gazette and Baltimore advertiser.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to make the bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly and resolves of the late conventions, a legal tender in all cases.

WHEREAS it is represented to this general assembly, that many creditors, their factors, attornies in fact, or agents, have, by various arts, eluded the receipt of the bills of credit, declared a legal tender by the law of this state, in payment of debts due to them, some by wilful silence from their home or usual place of abode, and others by a pretended loss or want of the bond or other evidence of the debt.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any debtor, or his attorney in fact, or agent, shall repair to the dwelling house, or usual place of residence of his creditor, or to the dwelling house, or usual place of residence of the executor or administrator of such creditor, or to the dwelling house, or usual place of residence of the assignee, factor, attorney in fact, or agent of such creditor, at any hour of the day between ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and then and there offer, in the presence of one credible witness, to pay the whole or any part of his debt (not less than one fourth thereof) in any of the bills of credit emitted and made current by the authority of congress or this state, such offer to pay shall be deemed in law a good and lawful tender and refusal, and shall operate in law as a discharge and extinguishment of his debt, or so much thereof as he shall offer to pay as aforesaid, and may be given in evidence on the plea of payment, provided such debtor shall leave a notice in writing of the time of the intended payment or tender, at least four weeks before such tender, at the dwelling house or usual place of residence of his creditor, or of the executor or administrator, or the assignee, factor, attorney in fact, or agent, of his creditor, and provided such debtor shall lodge such money so offered with one of the treasurers of this state, within one month after such tender, and the treasurer to whom such money shall be offered, shall receive and give his receipt for the same; and if such creditor, or his attorney in fact, or agent, or the executor, administrator, or assignee, of such creditor, shall not apply to such treasurer for such money within one month thereafter, the said treasurer, after deducting out of the money lodged with him a commission at the rate of five per cent. for his trouble, shall place the balance in the continental loan-office in this state, in the name of such creditor, his executor, administrator, or assignee, as the case may be, and shall keep the certificates for such money, and deliver them, when required, to the creditor, his assignee, executor, or administrator, as the case may be.

And, Whereas it may happen in some instances, that some creditors, or their assignees, may not have any place of residence in this state, or any attorney in fact, or agent, residing within this state;

Be it enacted, That the debtor of any such creditor, or of his assignee, may lodge the money due (not less than one fourth part thereof) with either of the treasurers of this state, who shall receive the same, and give his receipt therefor, and such payment to either of the treasurers shall be deemed in law a payment to such creditor or assignee, and the treasurer, after deducting the same commission as aforesaid for his trouble, shall place the balance in the continental loan-office as aforesaid, and keep the certificates and deliver them as aforesaid.

And, Whereas it may so happen, that the creditor may refuse to inform his debtor of the name or place of residence of the assignee, or that such assignee, if known, cannot be found;

Be it enacted, That the debtor, in either of the cases aforesaid, may lodge the money due with either of the treasurers, in manner as aforesaid, and such payment shall be deemed in law a payment to the debtor, and the treasurer, after deducting the same commission as aforesaid, shall place the balance in the continental loan-office, as above directed, and shall keep the certificates and deliver them as above directed.

"By the house of delegates, November 17, 1779: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

"By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

"By the house of delegates, November 20, 1779: Read the second time and will pass.

"By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

"By the senate, November 22, 1779: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

"By order, H. RIDGELY, cl. sen.

"By the senate, December 15, 1779: Read the second time and will not pass.

"By order, H. RIDGELY, cl. sen."

Late London papers, down to September 28, advise, That the British nation never experienced so disgraceful an era as the present: defeated in America, by sea and land; defeated also in the West-Indies by sea, and the grand fleet, under Sir Charles Hardy's command, fairly chaced into port, by the combined fleets of France and Spain—That 14,000 additional German troops had been taken into the pay of Great-Britain—That the bombardment of Gibraltar, besieged by 30,000 Spaniards on the land side, and at the same time blockaded by sea, was to have commenced on the 18th of August—That governor Johnstone had proposed to lord George Germaine an expedition against Chili and Peru; that his plan was highly approved, and preparations were making that it might take place as soon as the Channel service was decided—That the amazing efforts made by France for the re-establishment of her marine, will appear from hence, that d'Orvilliers has, of ships of the line, 32; d'Estaing, 26; le Perouille, at Mauritius, 3; fitting out at Toulon, 6; at Rochfort, 5; besides others on the stocks, and 20 frigates of 36 guns each, building in Corsica—That the combined fleets had returned to Brest; that they had suffered much by a putrid fever, which prevailed on board—That the count, being in a bad state of health, had obtained leave to resign his command, and that count Duchaffault, lieutenant-general of the navy, had been appointed to succeed him—That this fleet was to leave Brest, to seek the enemy, as soon as they had taken in the necessary refreshment—That a camp of 8000 men was ordered to be formed on the Isle of Wight—That immense warlike preparations were making throughout Great-Britain and Ireland—That in the latter kingdom there were independent corps, amounting to 49,460 men, and 13,000 regulars in camp; all said to be as good troops as any in Europe—That the prospect of an invasion, and the lawless threatening of death and destruction (by the unemployed artificers, who associate with the Liberty and White-Boys) to the venders of English commodities, imported into Ireland, had induced many families to remove from thence with their effects—That several persons had been apprehended and committed to prison, in London, for carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French and Spaniards—That an expedition in the East-Indies (which cost the company upwards of 100,000 pounds sterling) against Poonah, 900 miles from Bengal, had failed, with the loss of 3000 men, and several valuable officers—The remainder of the army, composed of Europeans and natives, consisting of 6000 men, were obliged, after being greatly distressed, to enter into a hard treaty with the enemy, whose army amounted to upwards of 60,000 men, principally natives, to save themselves from the mortification of being made prisoners: that the terms were so bad for the company, that the governor of Bombay would not comply with it, though hostages were left for its performance—That the celebrated American corsair, Paul Jones, with a squadron of six sail (consisting of Le Bonhome, of 40 guns, and 699 men; the Alliance, American frigate, of 36; the Pallas, a French frigate, of 32; two brigs, one of 12, and the other of 14 guns, and a large cutter of 18 guns) had captured a number of vessels off Scarborough and Sunderland, amongst which colliers—That he had entered the Humber, and destroyed 16 sail of vessels within a mile of the pier, which had thrown the town of Hull into the greatest confusion—That after spreading destruction far and wide, he had fallen in with the Baltic fleet (for which purpose he principally ventured to cruize in the North-Channel) and had taken their convoy, the Serapis man of war of 44 guns, captain Pearson, and the government armed ship Scarborough, captain Piercy, of 24 guns—That their plan, generally, was to distress the trade of Wales, Ireland, the western parts of Scotland, and the North-Channel, while the combined fleets kept Sir Charles Hardy at bay, on the westward—That Jones had taken several prizes on the Irish coast (particularly two ships from Cork with flour for New York) on the Yorkshire coast, and above the Firth of Forth, and had it in his power to have taken Leith; but his orders were not to distress shipping—That such was the alarm given by this daring adventurer, that for three days no insurance could be got done in Edinburg—That his squadron was but weakly manned, owing to the great number of prizes he had taken; and it was likely would fall an easy prey to the 16 sail of men of war who been sent after him, and against whom vengeance is denounced, under the idea of his being a British subject—In fact, instead of Britain's having the dominion of the sea, it is now evident she is not able to defend her own coasts from depredation!

From a late London Paper.

"MULTUM *in* PARVO—Dominique! St. Vincent's! Grenada lost!—The rest of the West-India islands, perhaps, in the same situation!—The grand fleet of England in port!—France and Spain triumphing on the British seas!—An English admiral, and a brave one too, defeated in the West-Indies!—Eight East-India ships, without convoy, skulking from the enemy at Limerick—an American commodore with a strong squadron in their neighbourhood!—The power of France ready to embark for an invasion!—Ireland without defence! England in a state of apathy!—The forces in America in imminent danger!—

"What a melancholy situation is this country now in? Gibraltar blockaded; and we cannot send any succours. The West India islands at the mercy of the count d'Estaing, and we have not any ships to spare for their relief. A check in the East-Indies; and the company must shift for themselves. The merchants in the city despoiled of their property; no help can be given them. Who have been the authors of this mighty ruin? The ministers; the present infamous ministers. Yet they are to be continued in power, because, *Sir Francis Wronghead* chooses that it should be so!

"A short question should now be proposed to the king—Whether he chooses to part with his *ministers*, or with his *kingdom*? If he retains the one for six months longer, he will lose the other."

In CONGRESS, Oct. 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the managers be directed to make sale of the tickets of the third class of the lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said states.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN consequence of the above resolve the managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the drawing of the lottery will commence at the old city vendue store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different offices throughout the United States.

The printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1779.

ANY gentleman having vessels to let on freight to Europe or the West-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requested to transmit their proposals as speedily as convenient.

Pd. JAMES T. JOHNSON, jun. cl.

CAME some months ago to the plantation of Mrs. Eleanor Carroll, on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, the following stray cattle, viz. One red steer, one brindled and one black heifer; they are marked with two swallow-forks. The owner may have them again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

Pd. PAUL SOMERVILL, Overseer.

CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

Don DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO, GARCIA DE VALLADERES, knight of the order of St. Jago, captain-general and governor of the Island of Cuba, &c. &c.

WHEREAS by the royal order of the eighteenth of May of the present year, I am given to understand, that our sovereign lord the king, having used all the prudent and effectual means which love of peace and regard for human nature always dictate to put an end to the war between France and England, has seen that the latter power delays with ill intentions, and on improper grounds still refuses to accept the just proposals made by his majesty in quality of mediator, and his sovereign patience being no longer able to overlook the insidious designs of the court of London, which are evidently calculated to gain time and to seek for an opportunity of indemnifying itself for the loss of its colonies, out of the Spanish dominions in the West Indies, as manifestly appear by the preparations made and insults offered in this quarter, his majesty has determined to declare war against the king of Great-Britain, and directed that, on receipt of the said royal order, the same be solemnly proclaimed throughout America, to the end that coming to the knowledge of his subjects in those dominions, they may put themselves in a posture of defence against the enemy, and improve every opportunity of attacking them by fitting out privateers, with an assurance that his majesty grants them all the prizes they shall make on the subjects of Great-Britain, and will moreover reward such as distinguish themselves in this war. In compliance therefore with the tenor of the said royal order, I do hereby make known to all the inhabitants of the district under my command, the said declaration of war against the king, subjects and territories of Great-Britain, in the terms prescribed by his majesty, hereby prohibiting all intercourse with them directly or indirectly, under the pain of high treason, and earnestly exhorting all who for the happiness of being his subjects have a regard for the honour of his majesty, to apply themselves to war and to all kinds of hostilities, with that valour for which the spanish nation has in all ages been renowned, and agreeably to the forms prescribed for privateering by the royal ordinance of February 1st, 1762, by interrupting the English commerce, attacking and subduing their forces, and doing them all possible damage, with a firm confidence that the justice of our cause which has determined his majesty to declare war against that nation, will secure to our operations the favour and assistance of the Lord of Hosts; and with an assurance that this government, as far as in its power, will give all necessary aid to promote and render successful the enterprises of those under its jurisdiction, so that the subjects may not only reap the advantages of their captures, but also merit the rewards which his majesty's liberality has promised them.

And that this may come to the knowledge of all, and that none may plead ignorance, I do order that this be proclaimed in all public places in this city, and in all the villages of this government.

Dated at Havanna, the 22d July, 1779.

D. DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO.

By his excellency's command,

JOSEPH FERNANDEZ, secretary.

LONDON.

To the king's Most Excellent Majesty.

AT this important period, when your majesty's arms are engaged in reclaiming your revolted subjects in America, and in repelling the combined and unprovoked attempts of France and Spain, we, your majesty's subjects, who from your colonies have taken refuge in Great-Britain, beg leave to approach the throne with hearts and lives devoted to your majesty's person and government, and to offer our unfeigned thanks for those unparallel ed exertions which your majesty has been pleased to make, for the relief and protection of your faithful colonial subjects: and, notwithstanding your majesty's arms have not been attended with all the effect which those exertions promised, and from which occasion has been taken to raise an indiscriminate charge of disaffection in the colonists, we beg leave, some of us from own knowledge, and others from the best information, to assure your majesty, that the greater number of your subjects in the confederated colonies, notwithstanding every art to seduce, every device to intimidate, and a variety of oppressions to compel them to abjure their sovereign, entertain the firmest attachment and allegiance to your majesty's sacred person and government.

In support of those truths we need not appeal to the evidence of our own sufferings; it is notorious that we have sacrificed all which the most loyal subjects could forego, or the happiest could possess; but with confidence we appeal to the struggles made against the usurpations of the congress, by counter resolves in very large districts of the country, and to the unsuccessful attempts by bodies of the loyal in arms, which have subjected them to all the rigours of inflamed resentments; we appeal to the sufferings of multitudes, who for their loyalty have been subjected to insults, fines, and imprisonments, patiently enduring all, in the expectation of that period, which shall restore to them the blessings of your majesty's government; we appeal to the thousands now serving in your majesty's armies, and in private ships of war, the former exceeding in number the troops enlisted to oppose them; finally we make a melancholy appeal to the many families who have been banished from their once peaceful habitations, to the public forfeiture of a long list of estates, and to the numerous executions of our fellow-citizens who have sealed their loyalty with their blood.

If any colony or district, when covered or possessed by your troops, had been called upon to take arms, and had refused; or if any attempts had been made to form the loyal as militia, or otherwise, and it had been declined, we should not on this occasion have presumed thus to address your majesty; but if, on the contrary, no general measure to the above effect was attempted, if petitions from bodies of your majesty's subjects who wished to rise in aid of government, have been neglected, and the representations of the most respectable loyalists disregarded, we assure ourselves that the equity and wisdom of your majesty's mind will not admit of any impressions injurious to the honour and loyalty of your faithful subjects in those colonies.

Revering and firmly attached to the British constitution, which it has been the glory of your majesty's family to strengthen, and of your reign to improve, we lament the infatuation of such our fellow-subjects in America, who, acting upon different principles, or deluded by their leaders, have thrown aside their just allegiance, and cast themselves upon the assistance of the antient enemy of their country, liberties and religion; an alliance which may enslave, but never can establish the happiness or your colonists. Animated with these sentiments, we supplicate the supreme Disposer of events, to crown your majesty's endeavours with a success proportioned to the righteousness of your cause; to frustrate the ambitious designs of your enemies, and finally to restore to your majesty's subjects in America, that mild government, under which they long enjoyed so much felicity. Signed with 108 names.

LONDON.

Sept. 1. The baggage of Sir Hugh Palliser will set off for Portsmouth to-morrow, he being appointed to the command of a squadron of seven sail of the line, four frigates, two bombs and a fire ship, destined to cruise in the Mediterranean, in the room of admiral Mann.

Last Tuesday a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, of the American refugees resident in London, when it was unanimously agreed to address their sovereign, and to offer to embody themselves in defence of the state in any manner that may appear the most serviceable. The address will be presented to the king by lord G. Germaine, in the course of a few days.

Yesterday the owners of the Brutus privateer, belonging to London, received an account from capt. Hill, that he had, in company with the Lively privateer, fell in with a Spanish galleon, which they engaged for near three hours; but not seeing the least probability of success, mutually agreed both to leave her. She carried upwards of fifty guns, and is said to have had a million of specie on board. The mail mentions her arrival at Cadiz.

Captain Hutchins, of the 60th regiment, who was on Tuesday examined at lord George Germaine's office, for carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French and Spaniards, and committed to prison; which makes the third person apprehended for those practices since Friday last. He was again examined yesterday at lord Geo. Germaine's office, and the proofs appearing stronger against him, was remanded back to prison.

Captain Hutchins, was in 1763, a lieutenant in the first battalion of the royal Americans, under gen. Bouquet, with whom he went upon an expedition against the Indians in America, when the general relieved Fort Pitt, which was at that time besieged by the enemy, and brought over a vast number of the Shawanese to the British interest. Capt. H———, was born in the Lower Counties upon the Delaware, esteemed a good officer, a gentleman, and most excellent draughtsman, having about the year above mentioned published very accurate charts of most of the rivers, lakes, &c. belonging to the British American settlements.

The La Cavaillon, capt. La Venaseln Durance, a French ship, bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, is taken by the Venture privateer, and sent into Guernsey.

THERE is at the plantation of samuel Jacobs, living near the Governor's-Bridge, a red and white HEIFER, marked in the right ear with an upper and under slip, and in the left with an upper slip. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore county, December 10, 1779.

STOLEN and taken away from Middle-River, in Baltimore county, on Tuesday night last, the 7th instant, a small SCHOONER, the property of the subscriber. She has been lately repaired, her frame is mulberry, her bottom new planked, the cabbin floor new, as are also the bulk-head and hatchway over the cabbin; she has only two sails, a foresail and mainsail, which are about half worn and have some holes in them; her bowsprit is on but she has no gibb, her boom is new, and had when stolen a small punt with her. The above robbery was committed by one Stephen Welsh, who also carried with him a thin faced spare woman, the wife of one Philip Sheels, and a small boy of his own about nine years old. Whoever takes up the said schooner and Welsh, and delivers them to the subscriber in Baltimore Town, shall receive the above reward, or one thousand dollars, with reasonable charges, for the schooner and her materials only.

w4 2 JOB GARRETSON.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 6th of October instant, a dark bay MARE, four years old last spring, branded with an F and a B, one hind foot white, a small blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs split, fifteen hands high, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever will bring the said mare home to the subscriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blacksmith in Baltimore, shall receive 100 dollars reward, if only strayed away, but if stolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

3 JOHN TOWNSLEY, Coppersmith.

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

6X W. H. M'PHERSON, clerk.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class. These go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones; the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

tf 8 JOHN DAVIDSON.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread. 12

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